

## INFORMATION REPORT

COUNTRY USSR (Latvia/Lithuania)  
SUBJECT Deceit of the Reds by the Underground

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anti-Communist leaflets have turned up during the last few months in both Riga and elsewhere. At the same time manuscripts were found in the Institute of History wherein it has been proven how Communists have falsified the history of Latvia. However, the MVD (political police) got these manuscripts in their hands. Leaflets were also found by the MVD in Riga factories, carried even by members of the Communist youth organization, as well as in schools at Liepaja and Talsi. These leaflets were headlined "Stalin is Hitler's Ally and Inheritor."

2. Likewise the walls of the railroad depot and of the temporary administration building were painted with slogans such as "Buy the 27. Vol. of Lenin's selected works--the best cigarette (Machorka) paper!" It was exactly at this time that the 27. Vol. was published and the workers were required to buy it.
3. Between 5 and 7 July 51 in the harbor district of Riga a red colored poster was fastened [ ] by the underground [ ] on high tension wires and workers on their way to work, as a big surprise to them, could read the content which included information on the VOA broadcasts, its wave length and time. The harbor area at that time was conspicuously decorated with posters about the Soviet peace offensive and concerning raising production, thus the underground found the right spot to put up their own signboards too, for it was only late in the evening that the militia and the MVD became aware of what the inscription in Latvian really meant. Immediately all fishing boats were searched in an effort to catch radio listeners. Now, at night special militia patrols go forth in the streets, examining every signboard.
4. This and other news concerning events in the Baltic states give evidence that the national spirit there has not been broken yet and that the resistance movement is still very active there.

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5. On 8 Sept 51 (commemoration of the day when Vitauts the Mighty came to Lithuania), a Lithuanian holiday, the Communists decided to squelch the Lithuanian national emotions and announced that date as a "peace day", thus in the early morning the streets of Vilna, Lithuania's capital, were decorated with Red flags and Communist boss portraits.
6. For the "peace" celebration the laborers of kolkhozes and factory workers were brought to Vilna. The procession moved toward the Cathedral Square, where they were supposed to pass by a platform on which Soviet generals, Communist Party bosses, and members of Soviet Lithuania's "puppet government" had taken their places. At exactly 12 noon when the square was loaded with "happy" demonstrators, a vigorous explosion resounded from the nearby Gethsemane Hill and a cloud of smoke rose up to the sky. A few moments later after the smoke had scattered, Lithuania's national banner became visible streaming atop the Gethsemane Hill Tower.
7. At the resultant commotion which broke out all the loudspeakers suddenly became calm. The cavalry militia galloped away in the direction of Gethsemane Hill. After fifteen minutes a loud voice trembling with anger and fear was heard, giving orders to march to another square, but the expected national "peace" celebration did not take place and the crowds of imported demonstrators were required to pass the night under the open sky. The next morning they had to march in the streets and shout: "Peace, Peace!"
8. The same day the Lithuanian banner appeared over the graves of fallen Lithuanian soldiers also, and the Polish one, at the Polish soldiers' graveyard.
9. According to witnesses, this demonstration against the Kremlin was very well carried out, and there are indications that several Soviet Army soldiers collaborated with the Lithuanian resistance movement.

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